THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THOS. BLACK, Superintendent.

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

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Bombay, 27th Oct. 1862.

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Bombay, 27th October 1862.

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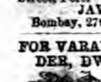

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BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "TYBURNIA."

Moore's Irish Melodies with music, 4to. cloth gilt	Rs.	9 0
Broun's Legal Maxims, 8vo. cloth	,,	20 0
Mrs. Heman's Poems, 1 vol., royal 8vo. cloth	,,	0 0
Davenport Dunn, by Charles Lever, illustrated by Phiz, 2 vols., 8vo. cloth	,,	10 0
Oliendorf's Method of Learning German, 2 vols, with Key	,,	19 8
All the Year Round, vol. 6	,,	3 8
Dr. Arndt's Practical Aids to the Study of Natural Philosophy, royal 8vo. cloth	,,	1 12
Dr. Liddell's History of Rome, 12mo. cloth	,,	4 12
Dr. Smith's Student's Gibbon, 12mo. cloth	,,	4 12
Dr. Gillespie on Roads and Road Making, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	6 12
Cooley's (W. A.) Comprehensive English Dictionary, crown 8vo. half bound	,,	6 0
Captain Drayson's Sporting Scenes in South Africa	,,	1 8
Payn's (J.) Rough and Ready	,,	1 8
The Smuggler, 12mo. bound	,,	1 8
Every Boy's Stories: Sandford and Merton, &c. 12mo. cloth	,,	2 12
Nelson's Serial—Junior Reader No. 2	,,	1 0
Henrietta Temple by B. Disraeli	,,	0 12
Cooper's Deerslayer	,,	0 12
Marryat's Midshipman Essay	,,	0 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PER SHIP "TALBOT."

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

From D. Hogarth & Co. of Aberdeen and London.

THESE comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.

Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Multigatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouill, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.

Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Land for building or the deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations in Kandesh, will be sold at the Railway Stations at 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates:—

Nandgaum	1st	November	1862.
Chaleesgaum	3rd	ditto	ditto.
Khusgaum	4th	ditto	ditto.
Pachora	5th	ditto	ditto.
Mussawud	6th	ditto	ditto.
Julgaum	7th	ditto	ditto.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the Auction, and the balance within one month from date of purchase.

If the purchase money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited. This advertisement cancels the one, dated Dhoolia 30th September 1862.

L. ASHBURNER, Magistrate.
Kandesh Magistrate's Camp Lulling, 21st Oct. 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Gray's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing ..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing ..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducomier's.
Brandenburg Freres.
Hernosants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL:—

PORT in Case containing ..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing ..... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOSI in Case containing ..... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing ..... 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 27th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 015/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	282
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	10 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,500 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	£30.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. L. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Brunton & Wasp'r 2nd Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Western Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pittit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Ice Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Thomas Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		95
" Loan 1835-36	}	93
" Loan 1842-43		
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		103
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Francs Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiries.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (25TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholera, and Bhownuggar	"	415 to 417
Old Gunnevattie	"	380 to 386
Old Comptah	"	370 to 375
Old Oberaee Sawginned	"	580 to 585
Old Saeme, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
Old Vaseral	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Pauchore	"	360 to 365
Old Accota	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocanada...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal. 28 to 29

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

OUR Import Market has remained steady with but limited movements, and during the latter part of the fortnight business was entirely suspended owing to the Dewallee Holidays. However, on the termination of the Holidays about three days ago, a change was noticeable in our *Piece Goods* market. Some of the importers became anxious to realise, as the season has opened, and consequently considerable transactions have taken place during the last two or three days at about former prices which in almost all cases are fully maintained. *Twist* has continued in languid enquiry. *Metals* are in limited request at former rates.

In the Produce Market, a moderate business only has been done. *Cotton* continues firm, and prices which were falling during the earlier part of the fortnight, have latterly gone up again. In *Seeds* there is nothing doing, and prices are somewhat in favour of buyers.

Money continues in good demand, and the Bank's rates of discount are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has continued steady, with limited business; and prices of almost all kinds of Grey Goods have been maintained. *Grey Shirtings* 40-in., 6 lbs., 7 lbs., and 8 lbs., are in slow request, and sales are sustainable at or below a Rupee a lb.; 45-in. cloth has also a limited enquiry at the same rate; 50 and 54-in. are unchanged. *Grey Longcloths* are in good demand at firm rates. *Grey Domestics* narrow widths are much in demand at prices varying from 13 to 15 annas per lb. according to make; wider widths are moderately enquired for at about 11 to 12 annas per lb. *Grey T. Cloths* are in request at a slightly improved value. *Grey Madapollams* are rather dull, and only saleable at a trifle under one Rupee per lb. on an average. *Grey Printers* are scarce and inquired for at one to two annas higher than previous quotations. *Grey Jaconets*, particularly of low and medium qualities, are in active demand, and prices show an advance. *Grey Mulls* have improved both in enquiry and value.

Bleached Goods are firmly held and unchanged in position; in some instances, however, prices shew an improvement. *Jaconets*, common to middling, command good attention at higher values. *Lappets* also shew an improvement both in enquiry and value. *Dhotics* remain much the same as before.

Colored Goods and Prints are rather quiet, but prices are well maintained.

Turkey Red Goods have been dealt in to a trifle extent at about former prices.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From the 11th to the 24th instant inclusive.)

						Rs.	A.	P.	
			Grey Shirtings.						
8530	Pieces,	40 in.	38 yds,	8 lbs.	6 os.	8	8	0	p. pce.
520	"	40 in.	38 yds,	6	8	6	8	0	
1560	"	40 in.	38 yds,	7		7	6	0	
1250	"	40 in.	38 yds,	6	8	6	11	6	
250	"	45 in.	38 yds,	8	12	8	8	0	
1300	"	36 in.	52 yds,	8	12	8	14	0	
500	"	40 in.	36 yds,	8	4	8	3	0	
2500	"	40 in.	38 yds,	6		6	5	0	
			Grey Long Cloth.						
500	Pieces,	40 in.	36 yds,	10 lbs.		7	8	0	
2700	"	45 in.	38 yds,	11		8	0	0	
600	"	40 in.	36 yds,	8	8 os.	6	14	0	
			Grey Madapollams.						
6000	Pieces,	32 in.	24 yds,	3 lbs.	4 os.	3	4	0	
1600	"	32 in.	24 yds,	3	12	3	10	3	
2000	"	36 in.	24 yds,	4	12	4	10	0	
			Grey Jaconets.						
600	Pieces,	50 in.	20 yds,	3 lbs.	12 os.	3	8	0	
2000	"	45 in.	20 yds,	2	5	}	2	11	3
					10				
			Grey T. Cloths.						
1400	Pieces,	30 in.	24 yds,	5 lbs.	8 os.	4	6	0	
1500	"	30 in.	24 yds,	4		3	7	0	
2000	"	30 in.	24 yds,	5	8	4	11	0	
			Grey Domestics.						
277	Pieces,	26 in.	20 yds,	14 lbs.	8 os.	12	0	0	
4200	"	26 to 30 in.	58 to 72 yds,	15 to 18 lbs		0	12	6	p. lb.
			Grey Mulls.						
300	Pieces,	40 in.	20 yds,	No. 2		1	10	0	p. pce.
500	"	40 in.	20 yds,	3		1	12	0	
500	"	40 in.	20 yds,	4		1	14	0	
800	"	40 in.	20 yds,	5		2	9	0	
200	"	40 in.	20 yds,	6		2	2	0	
580	"	40 in.	20 yds,	7		2	4	0	
			Grey Printers.						
10000	Pieces,	28 in.	20 yds,			3	9	0	
			T. Red Dorias.						
300	Pieces,	45 in.	20 yds,			7	0	0	
600	"	45 in.	20 yds,	(to arrive)		7	8	0	
			T. Red Mulls.						
1000	Pieces,	40 in.	20 yds,			4	14	0	
			T. Red Scarfs.						
500	Pieces,	36 in.	14 yds,			0	9	0	
500	"	36 in.	14 yds,			0	11	0	
500	"	40 in.	20 yds,			0	13	0	
1000	"	45 in.	32 yds,			1	0	6	
550	"	40 in.	24 yds,			0	14	6	
			T. Red Cambrics.						
600	Pieces,	24 in.	28 yds,			6	4	0	
300	"	33 in.	24 yds,			6	14	0	
			T. Red Demities.						
200	Pieces,	24 in.	28 yds,			6	0	0	

TWIST.—The market continues rather quiet; both *Mule* and *Water Twists* have but a feeble enquiry, and sales could only be sustained by a slight concession in former quotations. Holders, however, are firm and ask higher prices. *Dyed Yarns* are steady in enquiry and value. Sales reported are :—

25	Bales Mule Twist 300 lbs Nos.	30	..... at As.	14	p. lb.
10	" Do. "	30	..... "	14½	
16	" Do. "	40	..... "	16	
25	" Water "	30	..... "	16½	
14	" M. Water Twist "	30	..... "	15	

METALS.—A rather limited business has been done during the fortnight. *Copper* has been in more request and the prices have advanced. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at our quotations. *Iron* continues in limited enquiry at firm rates. *Steel* is held in large stocks and the prices have receded a little. *Lead : Sheet* has been in request at full rates; the enquiry for *Pig* is slight and only by accepting lower rates could sales be effected. Spelter is quiet at lower quotations. *Tin Plates* are dull and prices have declined. For *Quicksilver* a better feeling exists, and the prices shew an improvement. Sales reported are :—

100	Cwt.	Copper Sheathing		57	8	0	p. cwt.
1000	"	Do.	Tiles	59	0	0	
400	"	Do.	do.	54	10	0	
100	"	Do.	do.	53	8	0	
300	Tons	Iron British Bar		31	4	0	p. cdy.
500	Tube	Steel Swedish		10	0	0	p. cwt.
600	Cwt.	Spelter		10	10	0	
300	"	Do.		10	10	0	

COCHINEAL remains quiet at former rates.

SAFFRON is scarce and quoted higher.

COALS are in limited demand, and prices are quoted a little dearer.

CORDAGE.—*Manilla* and *Indian* are in good request at higher rates; *Europe* is dull and lower.

EXPORT.

COTTON.—In the early part of the fortnight, the market was quiet and prices were drooping, but since the arrival of the Galle telegram, which brought favourable advices, enquiry was resumed and prices went up again. The business done is rather small, Natives being the only purchasers; while little or nothing has been done on account of European houses. In some of the producing districts the crop is reported to have suffered somewhat by recent heavy falls of rain; while in others, the crops are in a most flourishing coudition. Sales reported are :—

Candies	Rs.	
250 Dholleras	... 375-4 p. cdy.	to arrive in April & May.
125 Do.	... 415 do.	December.
100 Do.	... 416 do.	do. do.
300 Do.	... 378-4	to arrive in April & May.
150 Arkote	... 371-4 do.	do. do.
150 Do.	... 371-4 do.	do. do.

WOOL.—A pretty good business has been done owing to arrivals of fresh supplies and prices are considerably dearer.

OIL SEEDS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged. *Linseed* is still in limited stock and can be had somewhat cheaper, viz., ready parcels at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6as. and for delivery in January and February at Rs. 6-6as. *Rapeseed* is scarce and quoted Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-4as. *Sesame Seed* is also scarce and worth Rs. 39 to 40. In other Seeds there is little or nothing doing.

HEMP has further risen in price.

COFFEE.—*Malabar* is not to be had in the market; *Mocha* is procurable at our quotations.

PEPPER.—*Malabar* could be had at cheaper rates, viz., Rs. 88 to 90; *Bhutcoli* is firm at Rs. 96 to 97.

SALTPETRE.—The market has remained quiet, and there is nothing doing; prices are pretty nominal; stocks moderate.

GUMS.—*Olibanum* is out of stock and quoted higher; other kinds can be bought on lasier terms.

GALLS.—The limited stocks in the bazar enable dealers to obtain full rates.

ALOES have declined in price, owing to heavy supplies.

OPIUM.—Arrivals have been limited and the market has therefore been well supported. Contracts which were made about a month ago at Rs. 1450 to 1470 per chest for delivery in this week have been settled at Rs. 1530 which may be called today's quotation.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY continues in good demand. The Bank of Bombay's rates of discount remain unaltered, and for the present there is no fear of any severe pressure in the money market. The last weekly return of the Bank is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	94,65,790
Other Deposits	"	1,00,69,249
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	8,75,657
Rest	"	3,26,379
	Rupees	2,59,62,075

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	54,94,360
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	9,59,902
Bills discounted	"	54,13,556
Dead Stock	"	2,92,460
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	25,73,354
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash	Rs. 34,54,249	
Securities	" 20,11,541	
	"	54,65,790
Cash and Currency Notes	"	57,62,653
	Rupees	2,59,62,075

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are dull and have again declained in value; the Four per Cent. Loan has suffered to the greatest extent from the late depression. We quote, *Fours* at Rs. 92¾ to 93; *Fives*, Rs. 103; and *Fives-and-a-half*, Rs. 111.

BULLION continues to be sought after for remittances to the interior, and both *English Bar Gold* and *Gold Leaf* are quoted at higher figures.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—A considerable amount of business has been done at higher rates than before. The rates opened at 2s. 0¾d. for *Bank Bills* and 2s. 15/16d. for *Documents*, and close firm at 2s. 13/16d. and 2s. 1 1/16d. respectively, with an upward tendency; *Credits* are quoted 2s. 1d.

On Calcutta, rates have further given way, and we quote 60 days' sight Bills Rs. 98¼, and Bills on demand, Rs. 99¾.

On China, 60 days' sight Private Bills have been sold for next mail at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto	3 ditto	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	2 ditto	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	1 ditto	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	on demand	..... 1s.	11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21th October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.	
"	4 do.	.....	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	.....	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	.....	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	.....	2s.	0¾d. "
On demand	.....	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	.....			
On Ireland	.....			
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	..... } 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	..... }	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay an l Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 6th, 1861. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANKS OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
" On demand			
On Scotland	} 1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank of all which bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 25	Flying Venus	Wittycombe	Liverpool 17 July.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 24 Oct.
	26 Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 25 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Flying Venus*, from Liverpool.—On the 8th October, spoke the ship *Sea Horse*, from Liverpool to Bombay in Lat. 0-43 N., Long. 64-30 E. On the 27th July, spoke the ship *Rosillee*, in Lat. 38-52 N., Long. 14-53 W.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 25	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Bombay (s)	Wooly	Malabar Coast.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Flying Venus*, from Liverpool.—Mr. E. Leckie.
Per Steamer *Sir J. K. Carnac*, from Surat.—J. Connon, Esq.; T. Ouhill, Esq.; Captain T. Ellis and 98 natives.
Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Dunbar; Mr. G. Irpper and 69 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Mr. H. Balkley; Mr. G. Norman and 70 natives.
Per Steamer *Bombay*, to Malabar Coast.—Dr. and Mrs. Orr; Lieut. Rutherford, H.M.'s 24th Regt. B.N.I. and 5 natives.
Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—96 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Ship *G. A. Holt*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Mayaram Dayaram*, for Mauritius.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *B har.*—59 packages Sundries, 16 packages Brass Leaves, 3 boxes Glass Bangles, 1 box Silverware, 56 chests Silk Piece Goods, 8 packages Parcels, 473 packages Silk, 41 boxes Gold, 59 chests Tea, 10 chests Beads, 2 boxes Preserves, 1 chest Stationary, 6 packages Tusks, 423 slabs Tin, 50 packages Specie, 4 boxes Nutmegs, 1 box Mace, 5 nos. Umbrellas, 25 nos. Glass Pictures, 1 box Plants, 22 nos. Jars, 88 nos. Mats, 1 box Chinaware, 1 box Apparels, and 1 box Japan Desk.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—1 case Personal Baggage, Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 1 case Galvanic Apparatus, Eduljee Nesserwanjee; 1 bale Hemp, 3½ cwt., Cursetjee Sorabjee; 66 bales Cotton, 231 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 160 bales Cotton, 680 cwt., B. H. Cama; 194 bales Cotton, 679 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Gloriana.—100 packages Cloves, 122½ cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen.

*Wings of the W

personal intercourse and encouragement we succeeded in overcoming their fears so far as to get them to complete the bargain, their oppressors never ceased to molest them, even instituting legal proceedings against them on false charges, which we had to aid them in rebutting. They never regretted their bargain with us. On the contrary they acknowledged that they were in better circumstances than when they held the land themselves; and the truth of this was apparent to all their neighbours. We found, after several years trial, that the average value of the produce, at the market rate of the district, was as nearly as possible ten times the amount of the rent. The expense of cultivation amounted to little more than two-tenths, so that we had nearly seven-tenths as clear profit. The condition of the Ryots is everywhere so nearly at the lowest point, that there cannot be much difference; but it is certain that those in Bengal under the perpetual settlement are in the worst condition of all, so that Lord Brougham's estimate of one-tenth as their share of the produce, may not be far from the truth, seeing that our friends on whom we expended about two-tenths, were in better circumstances than when they held the land themselves. It is very trying to one's patience to read the silly inferences of ignorant office men who should never have left their desks, as to the prosperity of the Bengal Ryots, from the luxuriance of the crops they see covering the ground. They are no wiser than the little girl who wondered how people could be starving when there were so many nice cakes in the confectioner's windows. A deepening conviction of the impenetrability of the prevailing ignorance on these subjects has been making us more and more guarded in our expressions when treating of them; and we trust that we have attained to some degree of careful precision, although we still come far short of what is necessary where there is so much risk of being misunderstood. We said in our issue of the 17th that "the rent *received by Government* does not on the average exceed one-tenth of the produce of the land. What amount goes to the money lender, we are not prepared to say: far less can we tell what proportion in excess of the amount payable to the Government, in Bengal, goes to the Zemindar, his assignees and their subordinates." The reasons for our being so guarded in our mode of expressing ourselves will be understood from what we have said. Our daily contemporary refers to us as saying that, "the land revenue of India does not exceed one-tenth of the produce." This is of course the truth that we stated, but quoted thus without our fencing definitions, we should not be surprised if we next find ourselves referred to by some benighted Englishman, beyond his depth in ignorance of Indian matters, as holding that the cultivators have nine-tenths of the produce of the land to themselves!

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

INFUSION OF THE LEAVES OF CINCHONA SUCCIRUBRA USED AS A FEBRIFUGE.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 15.)

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M.D., Officiating Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, to H. BELL, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 13 dated the 9th September 1862.)

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have succeeded in forming an infusion of the leaves of *Cinchona Succirubra* from the plants of that species in the Cinchona Nursery, near Darjeeling. The leaves fell off spontaneously during the months of June and July.

I sent the infusion to Dr. Collins, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, with a request that he would administer the infusion to some of the patients in the Civil Hospital.

He has just informed me that he had given the infusion in doses of one fluid ounce to the first four cases of intermittent fever that occurred, and that these patients had been cured without any other medicine whatever.

This result proves that the infusion of the leaves of *Cinchona Succirubra* possesses some of the febrifuge properties of Cinchona; the infusion is of a dark chocolate color and is intensely bitter. I hope to be able to submit an account of the Chemical analysis of this infusion by Dr. Macnamara, Chemical Examiner to Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 23*rd Oct.*, 7-55 A.M.

H. M.'s Steamer *Sydney* anchored.

MADRAS, 25*th Oct.*, 9-30 A.M.

The Steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Suez.

GALLE, 25*th Oct.*, 9-50 A.M.

The Steamer *Rattler* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 25*th Oct.*, 12-25 P.M.

The Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 26*th Oct.*, 10 A.M.

THE Steamer *Sydney* anchored from Northern Ports.

MADRAS, *Oct.* 26*th*, 7-30 P.M.

THE Steamer *Lady Jocelyn* anchored from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

24*th October*, 4-58 P.M.

Government Paper four per Cent., five Rupees and three quarters to six Rupees and a quarter discount.

Five per Cent. four Rupees and two annas to four Rupees and six annas premium.

Five and half per Cent. eleven Rupees and twelve annas to twelve Rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and seven-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, sixty to sixty-five shillings.

Jute and Cotton one hundred shillings.

Seeds, one hundred shillings nominal.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch six rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds thirty-two inch, three Rupees per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas per morah.

Market for Piece Goods firm.

Market for Twist very firm.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WRAY, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, is, we understand, to be appointed Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Bombay, and Lieut.-Colonel Hatch is to succeed Colonel Wray as Agent for Gunpowder.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 24.

WE regret to learn from a private letter received by the last Mail that Sir James Outram is still in a very bad state of health. A sort of asthmatic cough oppresses him very much, and he can obtain little sleep except when seated in an armchair. He is still at Brighton.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 15.

THE medical service, especially the seniors who have been thinking of retiring for the last years, have stood the strain of expectation, delay, and disappointment attending their amalgamation question with exemplary patience and resignation; but at last it has become too severe and long sustained for them, and a number of them, at the top of the list, are upon the point of giving way. Dr. A. Wilson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Peshawur Circle, is about to retire from the service immediately; another medical officer of the same rank, Dinapore Circle, Dr. J. Balfour, will follow within a few months and we believe that still another, Dr. Thomson, Dacca Circle, will retire before the end of the cold weather. We understand that Dr. J. Macintyre, now with the 101st Bengal Fusiliers at Mooltan, will succeed Dr. Wilson in the Peshawur circle. We would advise any other members of the medical service who may be waiting on in hopes of some boon or benefit from Sir Charles Wood and amalgamation, to put that delusion out of their heads as soon as possible, make up their accounts, and retire upon the most they can get under the regulations of their old masters, the late Company.—*Englishman, Oct.* 15.

WE learn that there is to be a Camp of Exercise at Umballa, besides that at Lucknow, to which we have alluded elsewhere, and it is for the purpose of being present, that the 10th and 21st Hussars are to be halted at that station while carrying out the relief of the year.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 16.

YESTERDAY'S *Telegraph Gazette* announces that the *Leonie*, French ship, Brontelle, Commander, has ran aground off Bedford's Channel. She is a vessel of 432 tons burden, and left this port with a general cargo for Bourbon, *via* Mauritius.—*Englishman, Oct.* 16.

WE here that Bheema Rao, the man who was fortunate enough to capture Rao Sahib, is to receive a *jagheer* in lieu of the 5,000 Rs. reward sanctioned by government.—*Id., Oct.* 17.

THE Native Doctors will doubtless be glad to hear that the grant of Rs. 5 for proficiency in English is to be given in addition to the usual pay, and independent of length of service. We should recommend an eager study of "Europe" books.—*Id.*

WE are glad to learn that at length the interior of the country round and about Nursinghur, in Central India, has been entirely freed from rebels, and so great quietness and security prevail that all the British forces previously sent to that part of the country have been withdrawn.—*Id.*

THE Government of India, in a long despatch, has answered Sir Charles Wood's attack on the Financial Department and Mr. Laing's Budget. Admitting some trifling errors, the policy of the Budget is vigorously defended, we understand. As Parliament is not sitting there is no more hope of the publication of this reply than of Lord Canning's second withering exposure of Sir C. Wod'so defence of the Mysore Grant.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 16.

WE regret to say that Cholera has again broken out in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, which has consequently moved into camp from Nowshera.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 18.

LOCAL.

WE are informed that the *Swamee* of Purkal intends to leave this for Nassick in a day or two. Although he stopped in Bombay for more than four months, the caste dispute is not yet settled.

OWING to the excessive heat in Poona during the day, the Office of the Director of Public Instruction will be removed to Bombay before the 1st proximo. It is said that Mr. Howard intends to visit Guzerat and return from thence in a week or so.

ZORAOR-OOL-HOOSIEN.—This state prisoner and rebel leader who was recently brought here from Poona, has since been sent on to Calcutta, in charge of three of the European mounted Police Constables. They left the other day in the *Wellington*. On the arrival of the prisoner in Calcutta, it is supposed, that he will be sent to Lucknow where he will be placed on his trial on charges of murder and rebellion committed during the mutiny.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, Captain G. W. P. Wright, to Aden and Suez, at 8 P.M., this day:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and a child; Miss Hunter; Mr. R. T. Mallet; Dr. Therbalds; and Mr. M. Bomanji.

For Southampton.—Mr. W. Tickle; Colonel and Mrs. Malcolm, 2 children and a European servant; Mrs. John Bennett; Khan Bahadoor Mirza Ally Akbar and two servants; Lieut. Bell; Lieut. Pardoe, 72nd Highlanders; Lieut. Turton; Mr. D. Almeida and Party.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary of News.
Bombay:—Local.
Miscellaneous News.
Commercial Bank of India.
The late Mr. Berkley.
Report from the Political Agent in the Cutch on the Improvement of the Harbour at Mandvee.
Original Correspondence.
Topics of the Time.
American Affairs.
Report of the Oriental Inland Steam Company.
Brown's Letter on "Obstructions to Trade in India."
Indian Cultivators.
Conditions of Soldiers' Wives.
Co-operation between Heads of Departments.
The Budget Estimates.
Cultivators' Rights.
Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta for the year 1861-62.
Indian Intelligence.
Bengal.
Central Asia.
North-West Provinces.
Madras.
Budget Estimates for 1862-63.
The Bombay Services.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages & Deaths.
Advertisement.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

IN our last we had to notice the serious illness of Mr. Welsh, Deputy Collector of Tanna. We have now to record his death, which took place, within a short time of our going to press, on Thursday morning. His remains were conveyed to the grave yesterday morning.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 25.

BOMBAY was, for a long time, blessed with the presence of a Rowland Belward, whose feats in the art of swindling acquired for him wide spread renown, Kurrachee never likes to be behind hand in anything, and so has produced her Rowland Smythe. This young *Chevalier d' Industrie* made his appearance here some four months ago, from on board the ship *Euphrates*, Captain Gowan. He represented himself as being a Midshipman, belonging to H.M.'s ship *Euryalus*, and son and heir of the notorious Colonel Smythe, who seduced the two daughters of the Bishop of Norwich. He went the round of all the Hotels in Kurrachee, running up heavy bills in each, and paying none. He is a crack billiard player, and never plays for love, as many a luckless wight has found to his cost. Setting aside these little peccadilloes, Master Rowland Smythe palmed off, on a gentleman here, an order on his reputed father for £2,500. Not content with this he quietly one fine morning walked off with a revolver belonging to this self-same gentleman, and was not heard of afterwards until he turned up at Mandevie, where the boat in which he absconded from hence was wrecked in the recent gale. He is sure to make for Bombay, and it is certain enough that he will try to do the *Jews* there. It would be as well, therefore, for them to have him marked. Here is a description of the worthy; 5 feet 4 in. height; black eyes and hair; thickest; a Simonsmooth face; sings like a bullfinch, swears and talks like a gentleman; and is, in every respect, thoroughly cut out for a top-swyer in the Rowland Belward line of business.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 24.

THE following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to the 14th October in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	1860 August.	1861 August.	1862 August.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Govt. of India	4,45,40,071	4,25,36,742	5,29,64,038
" Bengal	1,31,15,409	1,59,10,496	1,84,07,869
" N.W. Provinces	2,67,87,764	2,76,17,220	3,01,85,029
" Punjab	1,45,49,383	1,18,95,886	1,27,15,988
" Bombay	3,43,03,328	3,09,57,013	3,02,83,679
" Central Provinces	Included under N. W. P and Govt. of India and Bombay.		55,32,754
" Dacca	Included under Govt. of India and Madras.		16,24,632
" Madras	1,55,08,417	2,03,64,589	2,69,08,087
Total	14,88,05,272	15,52,81,858	18,22,22,667

THE question of a "Law of Contract" will soon again have to be considered by our Law-makers. We commend to their attention an account given in another part of our paper and taken from the London *Times* of the 29th August of the proceedings at the Mansion House of London, and before a London Magistrate in the case of a certain John Wells an "operative gun-maker" who had "taken advances" from his employers in consideration of certain work to be done in liquidation of those advances.

John Wells *cheated* his employers; having received their advances, he worked for others instead of for them, and was guilty of what the English Magistrate considered a "fraudulent Breach of Contract," and for this, he is sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour. Now had John Wells been a black man instead of a white man: had he been a Bengallee Ryot instead of an operative in London, and called himself "Ram Bux" instead of plain "John Wells," how different would his position have been—he might have taken any amount of "advances" he could get, have delivered his indigo, or linseed, or cotton, to any one else than his employer, and when called on to fulfil his contract, would quietly have invited the man who made the advances to him to bring a civil action for recovery of damages. By these means those who made the advances were fairly wearied out as were Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. of Bombay, when they tried to secure cotton in the growing districts by making advances, and had to give it up in despair, after a heavy loss. And yet when a Law of Contract similar to the English law is proposed in India, and proposed too by those who understand the matter better, there will be found a set of pseudo-philanthropists and in England too, who will represent it as the most cruel wrong and oppression to the natives. Are the natives of India more just, more generous, more honest and more fair, than English operatives? Has the Bengalee ryot been brought up to abhor deceit and lying, and forging and falsehood, and is he so much superior to the men of London, or Birmingham or Manchester? and yet a law which is thought a necessity in England to check fraud is denounced in India and in England too, as a hardship in a country which is the very hot-bed of fraud and roguery.

A strange illustration this of the much talked of equality of races. The native of India can do and does do, constantly without punishment that for which his "Arian brother in England" receives from a barbarous and undiscerning English magistrate, the punishment of imprisonment with hard labour.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 15.

THE heart of every one interested in a heroic enterprise must be gladdened by the letters received from Captains Speke and Grant, of the Nile Expedition, dated 30th September 1861. They were then at Bagiveh in 3° 28′ south latitude. Captain Grant was well, but Speke had suffered from fever, and the whole party had been delayed by the disturbed state of the country. They were still some three months' distance from the Victoria Lake, from the northern end of which the Nile is supposed to take its rise. As from the south of that to Gondokoro is at least three hundred miles of unknown and dangerous country, the Expedition should be heard of by next December at the latest. Petherick's party from the north left Khartoum in the middle of last November, so that they should meet Speke further south than they anticipated. Captain Pelly, our Consul at Zanzibar to whom the letters were sent, has despatched, at Speke's request, fifty armed men with forty loads of beads, to follow on his track. He expects that Speke will be overtaken at Kargiveh, forty days south-west of the Victoria Lake. In his letter Captain Speke recommends future explorers to travel by the line of the Kilimanjaro mountains and so to come out to the northward of the Lake. He now regrets that Captain Grant was not sent by this route.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 16.

A LETTER received from England by a late Mail states, as the result of enquiries made at the India House, that a decision on the Pension Memorial of the Uncovenanted Service may be confidently looked for before next summer at latest. Sir Charles Wood is reported to the most anxious to pass orders on the Memorial in question, (as also on that of the Covenanted Service) and that he only awaits the assembly of Parliament to be in a position to do so. Our information is second-hand, and we may add, that we cannot pretend to say what credibility is to be attached to it. The Uncovenanted Service Memorial was submitted, if we mistake not, in 1859: it was detained as "under consideration," (an euphemism, we suppose, for "under the letter-weight," or for "in the box" labelled "Home Department," "Uncovenanted Service,"—"sufferance is the badge of all the tribe") by the Government here for near eighteen months, and then despatched to England. Since its receipt there, it would appear, to have become the fondest object of Sir Charles Wood's incubation. Three or four years to decide on certain, plain, and reasonable prayers are surely enough: the defunct magnates of Leadenhall Street would have passed their orders in as many months. The exemplary patience with which the Uncovenanted servants have possessed their souls during these four years has won our admiration, though we cannot say as much for their spirit. We do not understand, however, what the meeting of Parliament has to do with the Memorial, seeing that Sir Charles Wood has disposed on his own responsibility, of matters of greater importance (to wit, the grant to the Mysore family) than this Memorial from a "despised class" in India, a country, by the way, "in which," says Lord Brougham, "men neither debate nor write—where eloquence evaporates on scores of paragraphs, and the sparkling of wit and the cadence of rhyme are alike unknown." Shades of Hare and Bethune have we come to this?—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 18.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 24th. Oct. 1862.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds SE. Ther. 84.
BULSAR.—Fair, SW. Calm.
CANNANORE.—Rainy, NE. Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Partially clouded and hot. Wind variable light.
KOLAPORE.—Calm, SE.
KURRACHEE.—(23rd) Fine SW.
MADRAS.—Fine, SW.
PAUMBEN.—Light easterly wind. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Sultry, Calm. Wind variable.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

COLABA CAUSEWAY.—The Garrison Engineer having requested permission to make two other openings in the parapet wall of the Colaba Causeway, owing to much inconvenience experienced by the cotton cart traffic at Colaba, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of entrances to the cotton ground, the Commissioners wrote to him the following reply:—"The Board objects most strongly both to the existence of the present openings in the parapet wall of the Colaba Causeway, and to the proposal to increase their number. The Colaba Causeway itself, as the experience of the last few years has clearly enough shown, is far too narrow to accommodate properly the enormous amount of heavy traffic now brought on it by the cotton trade, and for which it was never designed. This traffic, even if it followed regularly the direction of the road itself, would by its interference with the fast traffic, of which the Causeway has a large share, be felt as a serious inconvenience by the general public. But when to this great inconvenience, caused by even a steady uninterrupted stream of heavily laden and recklessly driven cotton carts, is added the further complication of numerous lines of traffic at right angles to the main one, the nuisance, the Board observes, appears to have reached its utmost limit; and, in face of the present great development of the local cotton trade, calls urgently for abatement. Practically the present arrangement is highly objectionable, and complaints on the subject are numerous. The Board is of course aware that this important traffic must be accommodated; and considers that this may be most conveniently done by the construction of a road parallel to, immediately on the west side of the Causeway itself. The cotton traffic to be restricted to this new line, and the Causeway left open to fast traffic only. By this arrangement there would remain only two points where any transverse traffic would be found; and of these, one, that at the Grant Buildings, would be no worse than it is now, while the Causeway itself would be kept quite clear and the advantage to the public would be very great. The cost of this road should, the Commissioners consider be defrayed by Government, which annually derives a large (and increasing) revenue from the fees levied for the stowage of cotton on the reclaimed ground."

THE COMMISSIONERS' RIGHT OF SELLING LAND VESTED IN THEM.—The Collector of Bombay forwarded for the information of the Commissioners, questions put by the Government to their Law Officers together with the replies given to the same, being as follows:—"*Question* 1. Have the Municipal Commissioners a legal right to sell any portion of a tank to a private individual on any account whatever without the sanction of the local Government? *Reply.*—I am of opinion that the Municipal Commissioners have not under Act XIV of 1856, a legal right to sell any portion of a tank to a private individual on any account whatever, without the sanction of the local Government. *Question* 2.—Do not tanks come under the definition of land as given in Section 2 of the Act? *Reply.*—In my opinion a tank comes under the definition of land as given in Section 2 of the above Act. *Question* 3.—Does the power given in Section 26 to improve the streets, exempt the Commissioners from the necessity of obtaining the sanction of Government to the sale or exchange of land under Section 129, if such sale or exchange be necessary for that improvement? *Reply.*—It does not. "The Collector in forwarding the above called upon the Commissioners to regulate their future proceedings by the above constructions, and pointed out to them that the terms referred to in Act XIV. Section 26 are to be held to apply only to the manner in which the house or building shall be modified, and not to the sale of the land on which, it is constructed as any portion of a road still in use must evidently fall under the head of lands vested in the Commissioners for the sale of which the consent of Government is required.

The Commissioners' Solicitor, Mr. Leathes, on being referred to for his opinion, agreed that the Commissioners have no power to sell any portion of a tank without the consent of Government; but without regard to the powers of the Commissioners under Section 26 he has considerable doubts whether the opinion of the Government Solicitors is correct. Mr. Leathes considered that the consent of Government under Section 26 is not necessary.

The Commissioners have resolved that, for the future, all cases where ground is sold or exchanged by the Commissioners, be referred in the first instance to Government, for sanction, whether these cases be under Section 26 or 129 Act XIV. of 1856.

WATER RATES FOR THE SHIPPING.—Although the Vehar water has been charged two annas a ton generally through Bombay, the Collector of Municipal Taxes had, in accordance with the ruling of the Water Works Engineer, charged four annas a ton for that delivered at the Bunders, on the ground that the shipping did not contribute to the rates and taxes of the Island. Latterly, however, the Municipal Assessor having assessed at the lower rate, the Collector wished to be informed if the former rate of four annas was to be departed from.

The Commissioners resolved that the Collector be instructed to amend the assessment, and charge at the rate of four annas.

WATER METERS.—Read the following letter from the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett:—"Gentlemen,—Your Assessor has served a notice on me, desiring me to procure and fix a Water Meter to the pipe of my landed property No. 76, Gowallia Tank Road. As I only use the Vehar water to irrigate my flower and fig-tree gardens when the water in my tank near my temple fails during a month or two of the hot season, I am unwilling to go to the expense and trouble of procuring and attaching a meter. I am, however, willing to pay any reasonable fixed water-rate which your Assessor after personal inspection and investigation may determine for the water actually consumed during the months of May and June in the year. The meter, I must remark is an *imposition* and there is a general and loud complaint as the water received through it is very offensive and impure. Under these circumstances, I must decline attaching the meter in question, and rather than fix it I would cut off the communication altogether.

The Commissioners resolved "that the taking of the meter be not enforced in this case, provided Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett agree to pay the assessment which may be laid on him. Further that the Assessor be directed in this and similar cases to make a special assessment, dependent, of course, on the particular circumstances of each case, which he must ascertain by careful enquiry; and the results of which he must check by after examination of the localities."

A FOUNTAIN TANK.—Read and recorded a memo. from the Under-Secretary to Government forwarding Government resolution accepting the offer made by Mr. Pallunjee Hormusjee Capadia of constructing a tank at the junction of the Cross Road in the Esplanade, provided that he will consent that the tank shall be vested in the Municipal Commissioners under Section 73 Act XIV. of 1856.

THE LATE MR. BERKLEY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute was held in the Library rooms, in the Dockyard, on Thursday afternoon last, to record the high sense the Institution entertains of the debt of gratitude it owes to the late Mr. Berkley, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway; and to convey to Mrs. Berkley, now in England, the expression of sincere condolence with her and the members of the late Mr. Berkley's family in their melancholy bereavement. Colonel H. J. Barr, the President, was called to the Chair. Among those present at the meeting were observed, Commodore Frushard, the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram; Drs. Broughton, Somerville and Bhawoo Dajee; Messrs. W. Cooper, D. J. Kennelly, J. Bogie, H. Wickham, R. McKenzie, W. A. Hurst, J. Firth, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Hurrichund Chintamon, and Hurrichund Sadashew, the Secretary.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—None who had the pleasure of being present in the Institution during the time Mr. Berkley presided over it can ever forget the ability, the unwearying thoughtfulness, the urbanity, and the tact with which he ever conducted the duties of our President—I may, I believe, justly say that to him we are indebted more largely than to any other individual member of the Institute for his careful attention to our interests, and the advancement of the Institution in every way in which he could make his extended knowledge, his keen discrimination of conduct and character, and his ready solution of difficulties, as they arose, to subserve those objects. The social evening meetings where we assembled to discuss matters of mechanical or scientific skill were of his peculiar organization, and to them I attribute much of the prosperity of the Institution, and the happy spirit of perfect unity and good fellowship which have, I am glad to say, always characterized our proceedings. To do honor to the memory of a man, such as I have briefly attempted to describe Mr. Berkley to have been, in his connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, is the object of our meeting together this evening; and I will not delay you any longer in the business of the meeting than by reading to you two notes I have received this evening:—

"Bombay, 23rd October 1862.

"MY DEAR BARR,—I write to you, as President of the Mechanics' Institute, to express my hearty concurrence in the object of the special meeting of the members of that Institution, which is to be held this evening. There can, I am sure, be but one opinion as to the value of the services rendered by the late Mr. Berkley to this Institution, in which he always took so warm an interest; and an expression, on the part of the members of the Society, of their appreciation of their late President's exertions on behalf of the Institute, will be a very, becoming act. I regret that other engagements will prevent me from being present at the meeting and personally joining in this tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Berkley. Believe me, &c.,

"JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

"Lieutenant Colonel Barr,

"23rd October 1862.

"DEAR SIR,—I have just received your note, and would with pleasure have seconded the resolution of which I have been furnished with a copy, as I sincerely approve of the object of the meeting. But as we are to have a meeting to-night in Lodge Perseverance, of which I am Master, it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution.—Yours, &c.,

"JOHN HODGART."

Proposed by the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, seconded by Mr. Hurst, and carried unanimously. I.—"That the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, recognising the severe loss they have sustained as a body in the death of their late Honorary Life President Mr. Berkley, resolve to record their sense of that loss as a tribute of respect for his memory."

THE HON'BLE MR. TRISTRAM, in moving the first resolution, spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—But for the intervention of the Dewalee holidays, there would doubtless have been a still larger meeting than has assembled to-day, on the occasion which has called us together. I much regret that the first time I have had the satisfaction to meet so large a number of the members of the Mechanic's Institution, the occasion should be a sad one. But let us remember that, though sad, it is nevertheless grateful in its nature. For we are here met as a body, to place on record, our sense of the severe loss the Institution has sustained, in the death of our late Honorary Life President, and to pay our tribute of respect to his memory. A very few words will suffice to commend the resolution, which I have been honored to propose for your adoption. Indeed I feel that, on such an occasion as the present, few words are required. Those who best knew the late Mr. Berkley, best know their loss; and sure I am that to his thoroughly earnest, practical mind, and strong, sound common sense panegyric on his merits would have been utterly distasteful. Still one cannot but on such an occasion, linger briefly on the past; for certainly this Institution has sustained a loss in the removal of Mr. Berkley, which is well nigh irreparable. All here know the deep interest he took in the welfare of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, with what solicitude he watched over it, how completely he entered into all the details of its management, and how unwearying were his efforts to support it, with his presence, his Counsel, and his animated lectures. It is not for me, to speak of the scientific position of the late Mr. Berkley;—men are here, more capable, and better fitted to the task; but if any stranger, asked the reason of our assembling, and what had Mr. Berkley done, to deserve our respect, and this record of our loss, I would point to that triumph of his Engineering genius in the stupendous works on our Western Ghats, and I would lead him to the less obtrusive, but not less well-loved field of his labour, the Mechanics Institution, and give the answer. But gentlemen, the resolution I hold in my hand will suffice, and with all confidence in its cordial reception, I propose it to this meeting.

Proposed by Dr. Broughton, seconded by Mr. Firth, and carried unanimously. II.—"That a letter (given below) be written to Mrs. Berkley, embodying the proceedings of this meeting and conveying to her and the other members of the late Mr. Berkley's family the expression of his heart-felt sympathy and condolence."

The letter to be addressed to Mrs. Berkley is as follows:—

Bombay Mechanics' Institution, 25th October 1862.

TO MRS. LUISA BERKLEY.

DEAR MADAM,—In the midst of your deep affliction, it may not be, surprising to you to hear that the sad event which has been so deep a blow to you, has likewise been the cause of much sorrow and regret in Bombay. The Bombay Mechanics Institute desire to be allowed to participate with you in your grief and mourning over the grave of one so gifted and, alas, so prematurely removed. This Institution owes much to your late husband's untiring energy and fostering care. We feel that we also have sustained an irreparable loss, and having learned to appreciate his endearing qualities, we feel that we may claim to be associated with you in your distress. So long as talent, science, and genius shall be esteemed in India, so long will your husband's name shine among the foremost of his age, and let us hope that it may be some sad consolation to your wounded spirit to know how highly he was esteemed and how dearly his name will be remembered. Upon the receipt of the melancholy intelligence, a special general meeting of the Institute was convened, and it was resolved that we should forward a copy of the proceedings to you, and offer for your acceptance a gold medal bearing the effigy of your late husband.—This medal was instituted at the close of the session of 1860-61, as "the gold medal of the Society" in special honor of Mr. Berkley, and to perpetuate his memory and his name amongst us. Little was it then imagined that it was to be the memento of one who, in resigning the President's chair at that Session, was, alas, never again to come amongst us. These Associations, and no intrinsic worth of the gift itself will, we feel assured, render it acceptable to you, and we trust you will receive it as a slight memento of the kindly feeling with which the memory of your husband will be perpetuated by the Bombay Mechanics' Institute.—We are, &c.,

J. FRUSHARD, Commodore, I.N.
H. J. BARR, Lieutenant Colonel.
W. B. TRISTRAM
F. BROUGHTON.

DR. BROUGHTON, in proposing the second resolution, addressed the meeting as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to propose to you a resolution expressive of the sympathy we all must, and do feel for the family of the late Mr. Berkley. Having had the advantage of some personal acquaintance with Mr. Berkley, I can most cordially bear testimony to the genial and kindly spirit which burned beneath a frame of singular energy and perseverance. We all must admire and even venerate the genius which enabled him to lay the indelible hand-writing of science upon this continent of India but we cannot estimate the chasm which his premature death must have occasioned in the affections of his family. They and they alone, can fully appreciate the immensity of their loss. Over this sad scene I willingly draw a veil, assured of the reality of your feelings and of my own, and trusting that this expression of the sympathy of our institute may prove some consolation where consolation must be so much required.

MR. JOHN FIRTH, in seconding the above resolution, said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The late Mr. Berkley lives in our memory as a man of great ability and genius; and what should be most in our memory is, that his talents were always, we may say, at our service. We cannot remember this without desiring to pay our tribute to his worth. We have all listened to his eloquence, repeatedly advocating the cause of our Institute, or instructing its members. Not only did his aid benefit us, but his example showed what might be done by the leading members of the community. Many of us remember that, ten years ago, Mr. Berkley arrived amongst us as chief of a staff to inaugurate over this peninsula the Railway system, the initiation of which England as a nation may well be proud of as she may be also of her sons—like the late Mr. Berkley whom she has sent over the face of the globe to lay bands of union from city to city. Thus placed, Mr. Berkley did not fail to appreciate that he was the leader of an important band from whom much was expected: and of those who have seen and watched the late Mr. Berkley's success in his professional career, who is there who does not testify to the ability and genius with which he carried out the vast enterprise entrusted to him? But it is not much the loss to his profession that we meet here to-day to express our regrets for: it is that we deplore the loss of such a man from this Institution. There was always in him a noble-heartedness and manly sympathy with workers; and this induced him, though having many other multifarious claims, to come amongst us and foster the co-operation of working men to mutual improvement. All who witnessed our late esteemed Honorary Life President's exertions amongst us must have been surprised at the energy and tact with which he raised a then drooping institution into a Society, one of the most popular and useful that Bombay can boast of. The hearty support he gave to all popular meetings, the eloquence with which he supported their aims, stamped him as a worthy leader of his fellow-men. He will always be in my memory as a worthy representative of men whom we should honour; and the prompt meeting of the members of the Institute I see around me, assures us that his memory is held in high estimation amongst us; and that our condolences with his bereaved widow are the earnest feelings of our hearts.

Proposed by Mr. D. J. Kennelly, seconded by Mr. Hurrichuad Sadashew, and carried unanimously, III.—"That as a slight memento of the connection that so happily subsisted between her talented husband and the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, Mrs. Berkley be requested to accept a gold medal struck from a die now under preparation by Mr. Wyon, and bearing an effigy of the late Mr. Berkley."

MR. D. J. KENNELLY, in moving the third resolution said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in moving for your adoption this resolution. In doing so I am forcibly reminded of a conversation which took place between myself and our late much esteemed Life President on the occasion when it became known to him that this Institution, recognising his unwearied services on its behalf, had resolved to commemorate them by instituting the "Berkley Gold Medal," thereafter to become the chief prize award of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution. It was on the occasion, Sir, he informed me, privately, that the unexpectedness of the honor which he deemed had been conferred upon him, was only equalled by the feeling of his unworthiness to receive so great a mark of the Institution's favor. This, Sir, was the negation of self, which characterises greatness—this, Gentlemen, it was that stamped the man. Of what he has done in the cause of science, and of this Institution in particular, I am not called upon to say. His works in India will remain to future generations—to Engineering and to science—a noble and a fitting monument to him who was a great workman, skilful in the performance of the work allotted to him on earth; and I doubt not, Sir, that the Institution which did honor to its late lamented Life President, in instituting the "Berkley Medal," shall, in return, be greatly honored as the donor of so great a gift. It remains for me to say that in requesting his bereaved widow to accept of a token in every way so well suited to mark the connection which so happily subsisted between us and her late talented husband, we are doing what we must all feel will be highly acceptable to her, with whom, in her affliction, we respectfully, but deeply and sincerely, sympathise.

The meeting dispersed at six o'clock with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MAZAGON POLICE.—SATURDAY, 25TH OCT.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ASSISTING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE FROM THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Samuel Roberts, a warden in the House of Correction, was charged with harbouring and concealing one George Cooke, who being in the lawful custody of the Marshal of the House of Correction, escaped from such custody, with the intention of preventing the said George Cooke from being apprehended.

Mr. William Boddy said,—I am Marshal of the House of Correction, I reside there. I know the prisoner at the bar, he has been employed for about twelve months under my orders in that prison as an assistant, or warden. He was convicted by the Magistrate at this Court on the 18th instant, of taking liquor into the House of Correction, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25. He did not return to his duty on that day. The following day, Sunday, he appeared at the prison to go to his duty. In consequence of his conviction on Saturday, and having written to the visting Magistrate for orders as to whether he was to be permitted to return to his duty, I suspended him pending the receipt of orders. On the morning of the 20th instant, about half-past 5 o'clock, it was reported to me that a military prisoner named George Cooke, a soldier of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment of Foot, had escaped from prison. I searched, and caused search to be made for the prisoner (George Cooke) all over the House of Correction, but he was not to be found. On examining the premises, I found indications of his having escaped over the wall. On the morning of the 21st, Cooke was brought to me by Mr. Constable Tandy and he was again confined in the House of Correction. George Cooke was received into the prison on the 2nd of March 1861; to be imprisoned for three years, under sentence of a General Court Martial assembled at Ahmedabad. I produce the commitment received with that prisoner. On the 20th instant I received an order, through the clerk of the committee of management that the prisoner, Samuel Roberts, was to be permitted to return to his duty, and on the same evening I sent him notice to that effect. He did not return to his duty as he was arrested by the police.

The spirits taken into the House of Correction as alleged, by the prisoner, were found in the possession of the convict George Cooke.

Mr. John Joseph Tandy said,—I am a Constable of Police, in charge of the Byculla Division. I know the prisoner. He was an assistant in the House of Correction. On the morning of the 20th instant, it was reported to me that a prisoner named George Cooke had escaped from the House of Correction. In consequence of information that I received I placed police officers to watch the house of the prisoner in upper Duncan road, that

which the cost of denuding forest does not amount to more than half of the above; but this sort of land is as yet doubtful, and is only this year receiving a fair trial. The bulk of the lands however consist of virgin forest uninterfered with by woodcutters or villagers, the denuding of which costs, not less than the abovementioned sum.

Here is a preliminary outlay of Rs. 16 per acre, to bring land into that state, merely in which land is supposed to be when taken over by tenant from landlord, *i. e.* clean, not impoverished, and fit for immediate tilth.

In the face of this heavy outlay on our part, I do not understand the motive or policy of Government, whilst framing the act which has been only recently withdrawn, in wishing to enhance the rate of purchase of ready cultivated tea land. Such a groundless distinction must act injuriously, and tend to retard the rate of increase of cultivation; and this at a time when a beginning has scarcely yet been made, when everything is tentative and nothing certain or proved, and when the enterprize can scarcely be said to stand on its own legs, and needs still the fostering care of government. There is therefore, I submit, no substantial reason, why in the case of tea lands at least the cultivated portions should be sold at higher rates than the uncultivated or forest portions.

With reference to the latter, if the hesitation of the authorities to pass the act of sale result from an impression that the lands have some possible intrinsic value in respect of timber or other natural produce, which value has been overlooked or not fully appreciated, all apprehension on this score may be set at rest. A few thousand acres that exist in the vicinity of rice cultivation, may have, owing to proximity to labour, or other causes, some such intrinsic value; but what proportion does this land bear to the untold acres that exist beyond? which owing to the total absence of population is almost valueless at present. All this the European must be the main instrument in populating, or it will not, it may safely be said, be peopled for an indefinite period at naturally slow rate of spread of native colonisation when left to itself. The European must be ever in advance carrying his own labour, settling his own ryots, and making openings in the face of difficulties, beside which, those experienced by the American or Australian squatter are insignificant.

With regard to timber, it is only on such lands as lie immediately about or on the main streams or their tributaries, that it is worth a thought, and then only the choicest varieties will pay for cutting and dragging to water. It must also be remembered, there are here no snow slides, in the absence of which the Canadian lumberer, considers his venture as hopeless, and that even the elephant is ineffectual, where water is not in immediate proximity; a greater extent of timber land may possibly hereafter be made available by using the appliances of art in timber dragging, but that day is yet distant,—the mere land therefore is a small matter when thrown into the balance with the capital needed, and the risk incurred, in bringing it into a profitable shape. It is this creative energy of the European capitalist, taking in his train the native cultivator, who will readily follow wherever the former has broken ground; it is this creative energy from which government will ultimately when the length and breath of the country has been opened out, derive revenues so considerable, that in comparison with them the difference between a land-tax in perpetuity, and that land-tax compounded for by an immediate payment, ought not to be deserving of consideration by government; not so by the capitalist whose zeal and consequent progress are in proportion to the proprietary right he feels in his land, and who, in not possessing an inalienable right to the soil, does not therefore possess the greatest incentive towards the improvement of his own property in particular, and towards promoting the welfare of the district in general.

It is this broad and enlightened view that Government ought to be brought to consider the question, and in which the question ought invariably to be represented.—*Englishman, Oct.* 15.

POONA.

We regret to have to announce the death at Poona, yesterday morning, of Mr. Richard Welsh, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tannah. Mr. Welsh had been ailing for some time past, and was, we understand, about to be transferred to Belgaum when he fell a victim to the insidious disease (consumption) of which he died. Mr. Welsh was one of the most promising young men in the public service, and he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 24.

The rain continues to fall heavily, and we fear the consequences will be very disastrous to the crops. Rice is six seers to the rupee.—*Observer, Oct.* 25.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir H. Bartle Frere, K.C.B., K.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PATRONS.

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The Honorable H. W. Reeves, Europe.

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Haward, E. I. Esq., M.A., representative of others than the Covenanted Civil Service.

Larkins, T. B. Surgeon Major, representative of Divisional Staff and Brigade.

Lamont, Baron H., representative of the Covenanted Civil Service.

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Wilkins, H. St. C. Captain, representative of the Bombay Engineer Corps.

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BENGAL.

ANOTHER shipwreck—another trial before a marine court—another acquittal—no one to blame. The pilot who had charge of the ship *South Sea*, recently lost when going down the Gasper Chanel outward bound, has been acquitted of any negligence or incapacity; and has returned to his duty whatever that may be. The list of shipwrecks which have recently followed each other with appalling frequency on the Hooghly has now begun to assume formidable proportions; and it is both the duty and the obvious interest of the mercantile community here to awake to the injurious consequences which must inevitably and soon result to them from a continuance of these fatalities, whatever their cause may be. We have no wish whatever to assume either the functions or the prerogative of judge or jury in these matters, nor do we blame to any person in particular: but we protest against a system which allows valuable ships and cargoes, and human life, to be lost, week after week, in the Calcutta river, with an almost invariably resulting verdict that it is all right, and that nobody is to blame; which, in point of fact, means that it is, and is to be, the natural state of affairs and cannot be helped. The mercantile public failing in its duty to itself, and to the interests of English and other shipowners, it is the duty of the government here to take this matter up, thoroughly investigate the causes of the steadily increasing percentage of loss of ships, property, and human life, and either apply the proper remedy, however severe; or shew and publish the fact, that there is no practicable remedial measure which can be applied with benefical effect; and that ships coming to this port must just take their chance. If the present state of things is to continue, its prejudicial results will soon be obvious in increased rates of insurance upon ships coming to this port, and a corresponding rise in freights on ships which shall brave successfully the dangers of the Hooghly to load at Calcutta, and very possibly perish in endeavouring to get to sea again. Perhaps it would be as well for those insurance offices which deal in marine risks, or their agents or representatives here, to inaugurate or join in some action which should draw the careful attention of the government to a state of affairs, regarding which we feel that we only do our duty in recurring so constantly to it.—*Englishman, Oct.* 15.

WE understand General Showers has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief to be permitted to send off the Belooch Sikhs at once to relieve the 33rd N. I. the men of which are very sickly, and for whom the enemy care nothing. It is very improbable that the 28th can be relieved at once, as it was contemplated that the 21st would have relieved it. Some other corps will have to be sent to the Presidency to go into Assam. General Showers proceeds at once on his inspection trip, the command devolving on Brigadier Hartis, who will not, however, have to move into the Fort.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 16.

IN alluding yesterday to the miniature Chobham, which is likely to be formed at Lucknow, we should have added, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is desirous of forming the camp as early in December next as possible. The probable date of its formation is the 15th of that month, as it is Sir Hugh Rose's object to keep the troops composing it, engaged as long as the cold weather lasts.—*Id., Oct.* 17.

SURGEON W. Crozier, professor of physiology and anatomy at the Presidency Medical College, proceeds immediately to England on medical certificate; not having benefitted by his visit to the Neilgherries, whither he has just returned. We have not heard what professional arrangements are to be made in consequence of Dr. Crozier's departure for Europe.—*Englishman, Oct.* 16.

THE United Service Club here have put themselves in communication with the military clubs in England, as regards the Priestley disturbances; having forwarded to each of those institutions the entire correspondence from the offence to the expulsion, which was exchanged between all parties concerned; and also the uncalled for communications which were obtruded into the commotion. A short time will bring out to this country the expression of English public opinion regarding this unfortunate affair; and we shall be much surprised if the unanimous verdict of India should find a week or in any way dissentient echo at home. The government authorities, civil and military, in England, have always most anxiously avoided any course of action that could possibly raise, or cause the discussion of the question—how far does the military employment of an English officer involve the surrender, or the diminution, of his civil rights and liberty? This question has, most unfortunately and unwisely, been now raised in such a way as will attract universal attention and discussion at home; and cannot be laid or ingnored by official interference, any more than it is likely to be neglected by a people more jealous of their civil rights, than of any other attribute whatever of their national liberty and greatness.—*Id.*

As usual a few more of our brother Arians are to receive a little more of the "Mammon of unrighteousness" for services real or imaginary. We hear that the supreme government has sanctioned the bestowal of gratuities upon the men recently discharged from the Horse and Foot Police in the Central Provinces, on the re-organisation of those bodies. As to the peculiar services of these gallant men we are ignorant, but we have no doubt that the gratuities have been given on the same ground that justified the bestowal of reward on a police official of Calcutta, and the withholding of the same from sundry volunteer regiments disbanded after the mutiny.—*Id., Oct.* 17.

THERE is one class of officers to whom we would say a few words of warning, which may be the more useful, inasmuch as they come too late for some of their number, who are now in the unfortunate position of examples through whom to draw the serious attention of their juniors to what we are about to say. We refer to those members of the medical service who at the commencement of their career, or soon after, obtained civil appointments, and who have remained in them quietly, and in most cases profitably, gliding agreeably on, as we believe most of them think, to promotion in due course of time, and in their turn on the list. These officers are living under a very serious delusion; and we would advise such of them as have yet time, to awake, look the difficulty in the face and get through it in the manner they may. There is a rule as regards the medical service, that every officer of the rank of Assistant Surgeon must, to qualify himself for promotion to the rank of Surgeon, have performed two years of military service; and that, until he shall have fulfilled this requirement, he must remain in the inferior grade, and be passed over by his juniors who may have qualified in this respect. Whatever may have been the stringency, or the laxity, with which this rule may have heretofore been applied, it is certain that for the future it will be carried out to the letter, as the Secretary of State for India has written out to the authorities in this country directing that it be rigidly enforced, no exceptions being made, without reference home, and his express sanction. Now it is certain that this sanction will be but rarely accorded; never, except in cases where the Indian government shall expressly state that, on account of the peculiar talents or capabilities of a particular medical officer, his services were retained by it in civil employ, and in a position which it could not equally as well fill by another officer. This exceptional description will certainly not apply to the large number of military, or quasi-military medical officers employed all over the three Presidencies at civil stations, and in other non-military positions; and we warn all such officers that if they have not complied with the conditions of the rule referred to above, the sooner they make arrangements for doing so, the better. Some medical officers at the top of the Bengal Assistant Surgeon's list are already in the difficulty against which we are warning their brethren; and, if they remain in civil employment till the day when their promotion by seniority would, but for this rule, have arrived will loose two years of service as Surgeons, or as much as they may choose to accumulate, by not going into military employ. We think the rule a just one; and as we are certain that those who intend to fulfil its conditions miscalculate if they count upon any indulgence or exemption from the government, so are we equally convinced that those who have elected to "live at home at ease" in civil stations during the entire period of their service, will meet with no particular consideration and encouragment from a Commander-in-Chief that who attaches so much importance to military service, especially in the field.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, Oct. 16.)

EVERY one appears to be in the dark as regards the working of the jury system, introduced into India with the Code of Criminal Procedure. Has the experiment proved successful, or is it a failure? This is an important as well as an interesting enquiry, but we have no data to enable us to answer the question satisfactorily. We would suggest that Government call for the opinions of the several judges presiding over Courts of Sessions. They should furnish a statement shewing the number of cases decided with the aid of juries and assessors, and the number of prisoners convicted and acquitted by juries, with the crimes charged against each prisoner; also a statement shewing the number of jurors registered in each district, with the occupation and caste of each.

We have collected some information on the system of juries in the districts adjacent to Calcutta, and would draw the attention of the Government to the present system. Jurymen have been indiscriminately selected by the "Nazirs" attached to the several Collectorates without due regard to the position or the character of those summoned to act. The consequence is that men of indifferent character—some even whose houses have been searched on a charge of having stolen property in their possession; illiterate men who cannot read or write; shopkeepers or common "moodies;" dismissed Darogahs who are connected with half the thieves in the country; Vakeels and Mooktears who are afraid to act independedly having their cases before the Judge of the district, and who are consequently under the thumb of the omlah of the Courts;—men of this class and others equally objectionable form the majoritity of the Jury lists. These lists should be scrutinized carefully by the Magistrate and Commissioner of the Division, and none but men of character, ability, and some standing in the district, should be permitted to act as jurors. The people of the district should be taught to consider the office as a distinction. As matters are now managed they regard the entire affairs as a great farce. The intention of the law is to train the people or this country to assist in the administration of justice, but the authorities, who have been entrusted with the working of the system, have entirely failed in their duty. Like most things in this country a laudable object is sacrificed to the supineness or carelessness of those who are entrusted with the details.

It is to be regretted that men who act as jurors are not required to sign a solemn declaration that they will do their duty without partiality, favor or influence of any kind. It is commonly reported that the jury are often influenced when the Judge retires to take his tiffin, or when a trial lasts for more than a day and they are permitted to spend the night in their respective houses. It is not possible to control the masonic signs and winks that pass between the jury and the pleaders retained to defend the prisoners. A solemn declaration is the only precaution in such cases. Another matter we would notice, is the careless manner in which the names of the jury who are to act in each trial are selected. The Judge at the commencement of the trial puts his hand into a bag and draws out tickets, each bearing a certain number, but his omlah are entrusted with the Register shewing the names of the persons who are to constitute the jury. This list is in the vernacular. The Judge seldom troubles himself to see if the name called out by the omlah is actually opposite the number he draws. The omlah in all important cases, that is in cases in which money is to be made, invariably call out the name of one of their relations or friends, who will give his verdict as previously arranged. This man is certain to influence the jury, when they retire, by informing them that the Judge's Sheristadar, or Peshkar, or Moonshee is interested in the fate of such and such a prisoner, and threaten them with the ill-will of the omlah if they do not act as they are bid. A native juror, we must recollect, has no sense of honor or independence to guide him. He is unwilling to incur the ill-will of the omlah, when most likely he has cases pending in the Courts, and rather than subject himself to any inconvenience he follows the advice of the omlah's protége. It is in this manner that the native omlah have managed to pervert even the system of trial by jury to their private benefit. In truth Juges under the old system *sometimes* escape being prejudiced by their omlah, but under the present system it is said the chances are greatly in favor of the jury being more easily influenced. The list of persons selected to serve as jurors should be kept in English, and the Judge as he draws the number should *himself* refer to the list and call out the names of the jurors. The foreman of the jury at least should be required to take notes of the evidence, and such notes should be filed with the records of the case.

Another reform is absolutely necessary to the success of the jury experiment. The Judge should not only record his charge or direction to the jury, but should be able to address the jury himself in the vernacular of the district over which he presides. It is humiliating to see a Judge of the old school, drawling out broken Oordoo or Hindee to a jury composed of Bengalees, and his "Moonshee" or translator attempting to bring the same within the comprehension of the jury in broken sentences in Bengalee as different from the original as black is from white. No Judge should be permitted to try cases by jury unless he can speak the vernacular fluently, and is able to address a jury without the help of a translator. If we may be allowed to predict, we believe it will be found that the jury system will only succeed in districts in which education has extended, and where Young Bengal has acquired some degree of independence, and refuses to be led by the Judge or his omlah. But cases of murder, involving the passing of capital sentence; cases of treason; and cases involving religious prejudices such as the well-known instance of human sacrifice to Kalee in the Hoogly district, should never be tried by a native jury.

THE COSSYA REBELS AND THE AMNESTY.

(From the Dacca News, Oct. 11.)

WE have no more than one occasion remarked that though the amnesty offered to the rebels of the Cossya and Jyntia hills is as free and full as could be desired, yet they could not be induced to accept it. The impression prevalent among them undoubtedly is, that the Government is only seeking by false promises to get them within its reach, in the belief that, this once effected, the tranquillity of the hills would soon be secured. We have news from Cherra to the 26th of last month, but the prospect of quiet is as far off as ever. Our correspondent begins his letter with saying: 'The Jyntias are not so ready, as was anticipated, to accept of the amnesty. There are, it is true a few who have come in at some of the stations, but at others, they are still making for the jungle." Is not this satisfactory? Not only is General Showers's celebrated amnesty powerless to draw forth the rebels from their jungles and induce them to return to their long deserted homes; but it cannot even restrain the people, at this late stage of the warfare, from leaving their homes and retiring precipitately into the jungles. Many of the inhabitants of the village of Nongtiegi have left their house, to be with their brethren in the jungles, and the people of other villages are following their example. How is this to be accounted for? Here are people who, throughout the campaign against their misguided brethren, have preferred to remain at home, to continue in the occupation of their respective villages, and so to testify that they have confidence in us and believe that we do not confound the innocent with the guilty in the chastisement with which we seek to visit revolt. And yet now when we are asked to believe that the rebels have been starved into submission, and that the war is at an end, and when a general amnesty is proclaimed offering a free pardon to all who took up arms against the Government, on condition that they shall return quietly to their homes, we are informed that, so far from the rebels availing themselves of the amnesty, they who never joined in the revolt are fleeing into the jungles to escape the punishment of rebellion. How are we to account for this extraordinary conduct? Either the rebels finding that the game is becoming desperate, are employing threats to frighten the peaceably disposed section of the population into a participation with them in their armed resistance to authority, or the terms of the amnesty have been wilfully misconstrued by those to whom its proclamation was entrusted. If it be said that the people are being threatened by their revolted brethren, we ask, were they not threatened when the war first broke out? Was it not the object of the leaders of revolt to enlist the co-operation not only of very tribe but of very village and family? Undoubtedly it was. Undoubtedly they tried by every means, down to burning every village to which they could gain access, to induce the entire population to retire to the jungles and from there dictate their terms to the Government. If the peaceably disposed part of the people refused at that time to cast in their lot with the rebels, is it likely they would do so now when the rebellion, if we are to judge by official accounts, has proved a failure, and an amnesty has invited all rebels to return to their homes? Is it likely that they would thoughtlessly incur the displeasure of the Government at the very moment, when their brethren for whose sake they incurred it, are receiving a free pardon?

We shall not be surprised to hear that these people have misunderstood the terms of the amnesty, and that this misunderstanding has been wilfully induced on the part of those whose duty it was to interpret it correctly. We know how the Queen's Proclamation of the 1st of November 1858 was perverted in more than one instance, and how it is to this day misunderstood. And we can readily conceive how the amnesty offered to the rebels of the hills may have been made to hold out a threat of punishment to be inflicted on the quiet people within our reach, if the rebels did not immediately come in and surrender themselves to the authorities. Such a threat would naturally enough induce the well disposed people of the villages to retreat into the jungles and make common cause with their brethren and relatives there.

But if the Government of the hills is in a position to deny, without qualification, that anything of this kind has happened, then we are shut up to one only conclusion. The people who have hitherto taken no share in the revolt, are now deserting their villages and joining the rebels, because they believe that the rebel cause is destined to be victorious. Are the authorities prepared to admit this? Then they must also admit that the measures hitherto adopted for the suppression of the revolt, and so belauded, as having been completed successful, have in reality proved utterly ineffectual; that the rebels have not yet lost either heart or hope; and indeed, that so far from relinquishing their hostile attitude, they are strengthening their ranks, resolved on a protracted resistance. General Showers course will not admit it; perhaps too, the Lieutenant Governor, who is reported to have approved of all the General's measures for the pacification of the country, will be loathed to allow that they have so utterly failed; nevertheless there is the fact, that not only do the rebels treat the amnesty with disdain, but the hitherto loyal villages are joining their ranks.

Captain Morton is reported to be doing his utmost to restore tranquillity to the district; and the authorities are, we believe, resolved if needs be, to inaugurate a fresh campaign against these troublesome subjects. In the meanwhile, the amnesty is being plied every where, with a perseverance that deserves success. We wish some Indian Punch would favour the public with a sketch of General Showers stocked, booted and spurred, offering the said amnesty to a bullet-headed Cossya with his quiver of arrows slung across his back, and his wallet of betel-nuts suspended round his neck! The other day the Cherra Chief and the Jyntiapore Kyngors (we hope we have spelt the word right) met a body of some three hundred rebels who were asked what objection they had to come in under the amnesty. Their reply was, that they would surrender when their leaders surrendered; and having so said, they went off into the jungles. It is generally known that the leaders entertain a most bitter hatred to the Government, and we are convinced that until they are arrested, no amnesty however liberal or tempting, will be successful among the common people. Under these discouraging circumstances, all that the authorities can hope to accomplish by means of the amnesty, must be accomplished through the interposition of those of the hill Chiefs that continue loyal. If the rebels have hitherto been left to give themselves up to the Darogahs of the thannahs in whose jurisdiction their villages are respectively situated, this condition would alone be sufficient to account for the failure of the amnesty. But one would imagine that Captain Morton is half beginning to suspect that this has been a serious hitch in the way of the surrender that General Showers calculated on; for we learn that he has ordered one of the Darogahs of the district to be sent in to Cherra and to remain there until further orders. We hope that Captain Morton will see the necessity for ordering in all the Darogahs in the same way. It is the best thing he could do; for we are convinced the country will, in that case, be much earlier pacified. With the ample proof of the Government has all along had of the mischievous interference of these small officials, and with the fact daily reiterated in its hearing that these are the men who not only caused the revolt but are interested in prolonging it, it does seem a wonder that some measure like the one we have suggested and which seems to be gradually taking shape in Captain Morton's mind, should not have long ago been resorted to. The withdrawal of the entire body of police from the disturbed districts, would neither increase the difficulties of our position, nor lessen the chances of a speedy pacification, by a single iota. On the contrary, the probability is, that the measure would do more than any amnesty, to satisfy our rebellious subjects of the sincerity of our desire to restore them in peace to their homes and to remedy their grievances.

We have said that in the existing state of things, the only hope of success by means of the amnesty is that which depends on the interposition of the loyal Chiefs of the hills. The Rajah of Cherra, accompanied by two hundred followers, left Cherra about a fortnight ago for Jowai where he expected to meet the Khyrim Rajah, to concert with him some plan for giving the amnesty effect. But though we know enough of these Rajahs to feel assured that they will employ all the influence they possess to induce the people to submit and re-settle in their villages, it must not be forgotten that their influence is comparatively feeble and can at best be productive of very partial success.

The only other news from Cherra respects the removal of the civil station to either Shilong or Yeu-duh, improperly spelt by our Gowhatti correspondent, Yeddo. The Committee appointed to decide on the site of the new station, has already met. It consists of Colonel Richardson, Major Raban, Major Briggs, the Doctor of the station, and perhaps a few others. As all men, even the most staid and wise, love change, there can be little doubt that Cherra is already doomed. The prospect from Shilong which is considerably higher, is splendid at this season of the year, and will of course enchant the committee! but Yeu-duh too is most beautiful; and as Shilong has been condemned by General Showers as unfit, from the scantiness of its supply of water, for the location of troops, it is not improbable that Yeu-duh will be ultimately selected as the site for the new station. If Cherra has a poet, let him at once begin his poem on its departed glories.

THE COSSYA AMNESTY AGAIN.

THE following letter which we hasten to put before our readers, was received after the foregoing article had been sent to Press. It gives further information respecting the success, or rather failure, of the amnesty offered to the Cossya Rebels:

Rumour says that the Cossyas have refused the amnesty, and that they now demand nothing less than the restoration of their own Raj, and the withdrawal of all our troops! The late Jynteah Rajah's son-in-law, we hear, accompanied the Cherra and Khyrim Rajas in their recent mission to the rebel districts with the avowed object of attempting to bring about a reconciliation. It was sanguinely hoped that something might be done through their mediation, towards bringing the rebels to terms. It seems, however, that the attempt has entirely failed. The Rajas, says report, did not venture among the rebels themselves, but sent to request that some of the Chiefs should come out to parley with them, to which the rebels bluntly replied, that if they wished to treat with them they were to come themselves: at the same time inflicting upon the poor kinglingly messengers, such unmistakeable marks of their temper as naturally caused their petty Highnesses (the Rajas) to funk and make good their retreat. This determination of theirs to hold out, acquires some confirmation from the distressing fact of which we have just received information, of their having cut up another unfortunate Burkundaz two or three days ago. Rumour even says that they have actually set a price on the heads of certain officials, against whom they have a grudge. In fact their attitude seems more threatening and defiant than ever. There is no denying that thus far they have had some room to think that they have got the better of us, that though they cannot build stockades, and dare not confront us in open fight, they can nevertheless, keep us at a distance, and harrass us as long as they please. The half measures Government has hitherto used have had the worst possible effect. Had more vigour been shewn at first, accompanied, at the same time, with a prudent concern to get at the real causes of the rebellion, to know how far the unscrupulous conduct of underlings has had to do with it, with a full resolution promptly to remove such grievances out of the way it is possible they might here now have returned to their allegiance, and it is highly probable that Government clemency would have been better appreciated. In the estimation of the savage no less than the civilized, mercy without justice is a mockery. The retention of those obnoxious individuals naturally serves to keep alive the irritation, since Government thereby affords them no guarantee, that if they quietly settle down again, they will be better treated than they were before.

ENGLISH PRESS.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(From the Spectator.)

THE *Patrie* says it is informed that the Italian Government intends for the present to suspend all proceedings against the individuals compromised in the late event.

"That measure is said to have been decided on at the meeting of the Council, which, in addition to the Ministers, was attended by MM. Farini, Minghetti, and other members of the Parliamentary majority. On the other hand, we learn that several senators and deputies of the majority have resolved to present a proposition for a general amnesty. Their wish is to spare the Ministry the embarrassment of an interminable trial, and of an act of clemency which would only favour the principal chief, without affecting those who have been led away by his influence. In order to deprive the proposal of any character of opposition, it is contemplated to preface it with a note of thanks to the Ministry for the measures they have adopted to preserve order. It is added that the dissolution of the 'Provedimenti,' Societies is to be specially approved of, and that the bill doing away with the right of association is to be voted as rapidly as possible."

The new paper, *La France*, has the following passage, dissapproving of the rumoured intention of bringing him to trial:—

"The trial which is announced to take place appears impolitic and dangerous, as the vigour displayed at Aspromonte was wise and judicious. Looking at the events which have just taken place, apart from their political consequences, we are naturally led to inquire whether, now the danger is removed, it would not be better for the Government of Turin to cast a veil over the past by a generous amnesty; and whether, in its own interest, it is of any use to commence a trial, the result of which, whatever it may be, must be damaging for the Government. As a rule, political trials have not proved of much service to those Governments which have made them an instrument of party warfare. Reason rarely presides at these tribunals—they are always influenced by passion, and impartiality is scarcely ever to be found on the seat of a political judge. It might be said that Justice herself troubled by the embittered questions which she has to resolve, borrows from the parties which it is her mission to prosecute, and from the Governments which it is her duty to avenge, something of their mutual hatred and inevitable partiality. It is natural to suppose that, whether lenient or severe, the sentence against Garibaldi, whatever it may be, will above all injure the Government far more than it will punish him. Garibaldi vanquished is only the powerless survivor of a fallen party; Garibaldi persecuted, tried, and condemned, becomes a martyr."

"FINIS POLONIÆ."

(From the Spectator.)

A SENSE of unspeakable misery and despair seems to have taken possession of poor unfortunate Poland. Three attempts at political assassination in as many weeks imply an amount of debasement seldom witnessed even in nations hardened under the rule of despotism, and the evident complicity of a large number in the crime of a few proves a deadening of all higher feelings, amounting to moral suicide. A course of fruitless insurrections may denote either a rise or a fall in the destinies of a nation; but a series of attempted foul murders, applauded by whole sections of the population, indicates little else than hopeless degradation. It is sad to see that a once noble people should have fallen so low; sadder still that it should sink at the very moment when the dawn of a better day appeared to be visible on its political horizon. There is no doubt that the appointment of Grand Duke Constantine to the Government of Poland was meant at St. Petersburg, and is in reality, a liberal measure, well adapted to heal old wounds, and to lead to a possible reconciliation of the people with the Government *de facto*. Whatever may be said against Prince Constantine, it is well known that he is a man of high honour, incapable of deceit, and thoroughly indisposed to lend himself to any acts of vile tyranny and oppression. He has taken, it is believed, Mr. Carlyle's hero, Frederick II. of Prussia, for his model, and seriously intends to be a good ruler of the people placed under his care carrying justice with high hand, and not at all averse to a considerable amount of political liberty. All the truly patriotic men of Poland rejoiced in his nomination to the vice-regal dignity, for if not quite fulfilling the aspirations of the country, it was justly thought to be the beginning of an epoch leading from the hideous tyranny of former times to a just and temperate rule. However, scarcely had Duke Constantine set foot in Warsaw when he was assailed by the hand of the assassin. It was not the hot impulse of a moment which led to the deed, but the whole was very cool and systematic work. The would-be murderer, one Jaroszynski, awaited the arrival of Constantine at the Praga railway station, on the 2nd of July, and not being able to get at his victim here, watched for him both before the altar of the Roman and the Greek cathedrals on the following day. Again foiled, he went to the theatre the same evening, and there shot at the Prince, fortunately only wounding him slightly. Arrested and interrogated, the assassin quietly declared himself to be the member of a vast secret society, bound to "liberate" Poland from its foreign yoke. The man was not mad, but seemed to be of more than average intelligence; only unable to comprehend the more than lamentable consequences which the violent death of the Czar's brother would have on the very country he professed to love most. Jaroszynski was executed a week or two ago, and it is deplorable to read that nearly the whole population of Warsaw was present around the scaffold, expressing their sympathy with the so-called martyr, and worshipping assassination as a political virtue. It proves a depth of moral abasement which is an exact measure of the pressure or rather oppression under which Poland has so long laboured.

If the attempt against the life of the Grand Duke was atrocious no less than unwarranted, this was a thousandfold more the case with the immediately following endeavour to murder the Marquis Wielopolski, the actual chief of the Government. The Marquis is an old veteran of the Liberal party, a Pole by birth, representing the enlightened views of the new rule to a far higher degree than even Constantine, and has never been accused by his worst enemies of vile or wilful oppression. Yet against him, too, the foul weapon of the assassin was levelled after he had scarcely taken possession of his post. When ascending the stairs of the Treasury Palace on the 7th ult., the Minister found his way barred by a young about twenty, who instantly raised a pistol to his head. The grey-haired old Marquis, quick notwithstanding his age, struck the revolver out of his assailant's hand; but the latter picked it up again, and had time to fire before assistance could be rendered. The shot missed its aim, and the assassin, a photographer named Ryll, when arrested, frankly declared, with a show of bravery that his crime had been fully premeditated; and he subsequently confessed that the deed had been inspired by the "party of action" assembling at irregular intervals at a tavern of Warsaw, called "The New World." The statement was found to be true on investigation—at least so the police declared—but although numerous arrests of members of the pretended secret society were made, the series of attempted murders did not come to a standstill. Not many days after, when Marquis Wielopolski was driving with his wife and son along one of the streets of Warsaw, a young man jumped on the step of the carriage and struck the Minister with a long poniard, such as is worn by the Circassians. Probably unused to the big weapon, the assassin missed his aim, was instantly arrested, and as instantly confessed that he had been engaged for the deed by others. The horror of the crime was increased in this case by the fact that the blade of the dagger was poisoned. Again the intending murderer, a young printer named Rzonca, was found to belong to the more educated class, and possessed not only of audacity, but of considerable clearness of purpose, yet devoid of all higher moral and religious feelings. Tried before a tribunal of war, sitting with open doors, both Ryll and Rzonca, as a matter of course, were condemned to death on the gallows, and were executed accordingly on the 26th of August. Again the shameful spectacle of the population of a whole city, in mourning, coming forward to greet murderers with enthusiasm, was seen around the scaffold. At the solemn funeral services for the condemned, it is stated, were celebrated in some of the Polish churches, under more or less disguise, and the people in general appeared to look upon the dying assassins as nothing less than saints. The very peasants of Tipperary, fond as they are of asserting their "rights" with powder and steel, have not sunk quite so low.

All true friends of Poland—and there are yet not a few left in this country—will look with the most undisguised grief and detestation at the spectacle thus presented to the world in the ancient capital of the kingdom. Certainly, the Poles, as a people, are no more responsible for the attempted assassinations than the Irish are for the doings of the Riband Society; yet the tears and prayers, black hatbands and general sympathy of the Warsaw population for the criminals are not the less a national disgrace. There is no more striking sign of political manliness in this country than the deep abhorrence with which assassination is regarded by all classes of the British community; and unless the citizens of the capital of Poland acquire somewhat more of this feeling than they evidently possess, Englishmen can have but slight hope in the ultimate regeneration of the country. History has no example of a poisoned dagger having ever been the road to liberty. The sympathy of the better part of Europe must be, at the present moment, with Grand Duke Constantine, whose touching proclamation to the Poles, published this week as a sort of manifesto in reply to the threefold attempts of assassination, is really one of the most pathetic sermons which ever came from the lips of prince or sovereign. If there is still honour left among the Polish "party of action," the Duke's entreaty,—"Be worthy of your predecessors, and consider that hitherto no page of your history has been stained with such horrible deeds" must bring a blush to every Polish cheek, and the firm resolution in every breast rather to die a thousand deaths in the open field in manful opposition, if necessary, to foreign rule, than to encourage foul murder sneaking about in streets and palaces, and even in the temple of God, in search of victims. But Grand Duke Constantine himself might do something towards bringing this era of national degradation to an end. In his manifesto he justly prides himself on the many reforms he has already introduced into Poland—"the institution of the council of state, the organization of schools, the separation of public instruction and religious worship, the freedom of the peasants by means of tribute, and the electoral powers granted to towns and districts." All these, no doubt, are large and important measures; but a greater gift than any of these is due to the nation, if the Duke's exhortation—"Let us, united, unanimously strive for the welfare of Poland" shall be really and seriously carried out. The one supreme gift still required is the freedom of the press, without which the sum total of all other liberties will not make liberty. A free press alone will probably be powerful enough to destroy the dens of assassins, and if this cannot accomplish it, all Europe must repeat the dying cry of Kosciusko—"*Finis Poloniæ.*"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following Goods:—
100 Pairs of Lady's Boots and Shoes.
35 Pairs of Plated Chamber Candlesticks.
77 Cases of Window Glasses of sizes.
5000 Malacca Canes.
China Lacquered and Gilt Work Table, and Tea Caddies, Glassware, Copper Cooking Pots, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
New Cottage Pianofortes.
One new Cottage Pianoforte in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th Oct. 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., Tiles and Wood-work of one or more bungalows situated in the Victoria Land and Press Company's Limited, Ground at Colaba. A deposit of one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the spot and the balance next day.
The Materials to be removed within ten days.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Long Cloth Shirtings, White Jaconets, and Long Cloth, 3,000 Bengal Gunny Bags, 2 Bales Twist, 99 Cases Camphor, 60 dozen superior Eau de Cologne, about 20 dozen Bombay Bottled Beer, and any other Goods which in the mean time may offer.
AT 1 P.M.
Two Second Hand Shigram and Phaeton.
One High Caste Arab Bay Horse, height 14-2, age 4, rising 5 years.
And any other Carriages or Horses offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A CASE OF MILLINERY, consisting of various descriptions of sewed Muslins, Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, and Festoons.
A lot of Saddlery, made by MacNaghton of Glasgow, comprising sets of Harness, covered mounting, and silver top buckles, Driving Reins, Double Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, with mounting complete, Gent's Riding Switches, Extra Girths, Horse Brushes, &c. &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Calcutta-made sizes from 6 inches to 2 inches.
Plated Ware, Cruet Frames, of 4 and 6 Bottles each, quite new,